

The Children's Newspaper, Week Ending March 9, 1957

PILGRIM FATHERS—See page 8

Children's Newspaper

Every Wednesday—Threepence

FOUNDED BY ARTHUR MEE

No. 1981, March 9, 1957

ALL THE WORLD'S THEIR STAGE

Two strolling players who take their theatre to the audience

The initials of the Australian Children's Theatre spell ACT, and it is by acting that two clever New Zealanders, Joan and Betty Rayner, have opened the doors of a new land of wonder to thousands of young people in far corners of the world.

While in London, collecting fresh material for their show, the Rayner sisters spoke to the CN about their work.

"THE headquarters of our Australian Children's Theatre are in Melbourne," said Joan, "but we spend most of our time travelling in the country. Our territory covers four states and the Northern Territory. Darwin, the most distant town we send the theatre to, is more than 2000 miles from our headquarters."

When travelling to those far towns the Rayner sisters go by plane, but for ordinary tours each group in the theatre travels with a car or van for stage properties and

around the world for years, and have gathered our stories from—oh, Mexico, the United States, Czechoslovakia, Sweden—yes, and from England. Soon we shall be off to Holland and France and Italy for background for some special stories."

"I remember we played a Czech story to an East Side school in New York," said Joan, laughingly taking up the story again. "Before we began the teacher told the boys 'Put away those BB guns'—catalpults we'd call them—as he didn't



Laughter is the keynote for Betty and Joan Rayner

a caravan for their home. Naturally they have to fix up their shows at schools months ahead and fit them all into their journey.

"We have to put up with the oddest kinds of stage in some towns," Joan went on, "but in others we find beautiful modern buildings and equipment. Many of the Outback youngsters have never seen any sort of theatricals, and they sometimes come up to us after the show and touch us to see if we are real!"

"We have collected all our material ourselves and from many countries," said Betty. "Joan and I have been strolling players

want us to be peppered with pellets. Well, the tough boys thought we were going to give them baby stuff, and they looked very snooty for a little while. But before long they were sitting as quietly as the others, and couldn't take their eyes off the stage.

"In the course of the story, which is a very old traditional one, an old peasant comes into the (imaginary) market place and asks the market folk—that is, the audience—to help him guess a riddle the king had asked him. They usually call out the answers most helpfully. But everyone has

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Whether you have to cut a hole in the ice of a Russian river, or arrange two chairs in a London park, to get nearer the big ones, fishing is an absorbing business.

Two different ways to sit and fish



PUSH-BUTTON EXAMS

Pupils at the Metropolitan High School in New York now actually look forward to examinations. This is because they enable them to use an amazing device designed by Mr. Morris K. Kunins, an instructor in radio and electronics.

It is a machine with a numbered dial opposite each of ten questions. Four numbered answers are given to each question, and the student sets every dial to the number he considers to be the correct answer. He then presses a button which lights up a number representing the number of marks obtained.

Mr. Kunins says that his students really enjoy working through their "exam. papers" in this way. Teachers, of course, are relieved of the task of marking.

SEA DOG

Captain J. W. Anderson, of the American liner United States, has a cocker spaniel, Chota Peg by name, which really is a sea dog. Now 14 years old, he was bought as a puppy by Captain Anderson and, apart from brief leaves ashore, has spent all his time with his master in big American liners.

Now described as "wobbly on his feet, and developing middle-aged spread," Chota Peg has travelled more than two million miles.

THE LONG ROAD BACK

A motorist whose car suddenly stopped in a lonely part of Western Australia found that it would go backwards, but not forward. Unable to trace the trouble, he drove in reverse to the nearest garage—150 miles distant! There it was found that the brake mechanism had fouled the rear wheels.

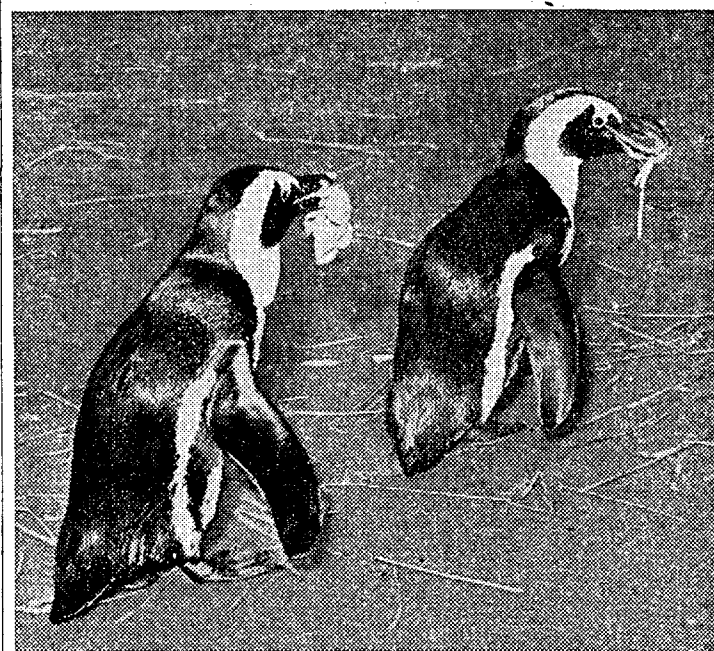
MONEY THROWN AWAY

Hamurana Springs in New Zealand is a deep and turbulent natural well where tourists, over the years, have thrown in coins believing that they would not sink in the upsurging water. Three divers there recently recovered over 5000 coins worth £20. Most of them were pennies, some dating back to 1862.

The divers had to overcome the heavy pressure of the ice-cold water swirling up from the source

at the bottom, but they kept up this tough version of "diving for pennies" for nearly four hours. As they picked coins off ledges and out of crevices, hundreds more would cascade over their hands, and they had to leave thousands behind in the seething depths of this eerie pool.

The legend of the "floating pennies," however, will benefit the charity to which the £20 is to be handed over.



Housing programme for Alice and Joe

A penguin couple, Alice and Joe, have been causing a lot of laughter at the London Zoo with their home-making activities. They have been busy collecting straw, paper, and other odds and ends to build a nest.



Young sculptor

Margaret Seddon with a clay statuette of the Madonna and Child made by her at the Canon Slade Grammar School, Bolton. Margaret is only 13.

By courtesy of the Bolton Evening News and Journal

VEGETARIAN LADYBIRDS

Leaf-eating ladybirds in Rhodesia have been damaging crops. Deaf to the time-honoured advice, Ladybird, ladybird, fly away home, they also ignore D.D.T. Other insecticides have had to be used to get rid of them.

The ladybird familiar to us, however, is a great friend of man, for she is an eater of plant pests, destroys the greenfly which plague the rose grower, and in other parts of the world is the enemy of creatures preying on fruit crops.

Generally red or brownish in colour, with black spots, she is in no danger of being mistaken for her vegetarian cousin, who is black with dull red smudges.

Bristol bellringer's birthday

Edward Hancock was celebrating his 21st birthday and doing it so loudly that everyone in the centre of Bristol could hear him. But nobody minded, because the sound was that of church bells.

From 1.45 p.m. to 4.40 p.m. Edward and nine other ringers stood in the bell loft of St. Mary, Redcliffe, ringing a peal of no fewer than 5000 changes.

ALL THE WORLD'S THEIR STAGE

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a different answer for the last part, which is 'What is the richest thing in the world?'

"Most children say gold. One bright boy usually shouts 'uranium.' But no one has ever guessed the real answer. Once, however, a small boy called out 'chocolate pudding.'

"You see, Mother had so often said to him: 'No, you can't have another helping of chocolate pudding. It's just the richest thing in the world.'"

(That was an amusing answer, although not the right one, because obviously we cannot print, because it would give the show away.)

The clever Rayner sisters are

PIETER DID NOT FLY AWAY

A reader in Pietermaritzburg, South Africa, informs us that this town is not to change its name to Maritzburg, as the CN reported a few weeks ago. The shorter form was suggested because road signs bearing it would be cheaper, and also because they would be less at the mercy of strong winds. After much discussion, however, the authorities have decided to retain the time-honoured name in full.

Oldest old boy

Sydney Grammar School, Australia's oldest, is celebrating its centenary on March 6, and to mark the great occasion the oldest "old boy" is to address the scholars. He is 93-year-old Mr. Arthur Yabsley, and he still wears the blazer he had when he left the school 75 years ago. When he started at the school there were only 12 boys; today there are more than 3000.

ORANGE JUICE TANKER

The world's first orange-juice tanker has sailed on its maiden voyage from Florida to New York. It carried 650,000 gallons of orange juice.

now also running three other shows, two entirely of puppets and the other a miniature ballet with three dancers.

Each show has its own caravan and tours a different part of the world, so that by this time about a million young people have seen an ACT show.

"The secret?" said Joan. "Well, we give them these folk stories of universal human problems. We are never sentimental. These shows, you see, are what young people like; not what grown-ups think they ought to like. And we laugh a lot."

It certainly seems that if laughs count as reward, the Rayner sisters have made a fortune.

Questions in Parliament

By the CN Political Correspondent

PARLIAMENTARY questions—in both Houses—often produce information on very rare subjects.

For instance, the term "plant patents" may not mean much to most of us. But it means quite a lot to those who make a living from the growth and sale of flowers.

Lord Lucas of Chilworth in questions he asked in the Lords the other day raised two interesting points. The first is that there is a big export demand for new British varieties of plants and flowers.

The second is that Britain is the only country in the world raising plants on a big scale which does not protect the people most concerned—the "inventors" of new species.

Other countries have patent laws, such as the Netherlands and the U.S. whereby if you invent something you can take out a patent—a legal document which stops anyone else from using your idea without acknowledgment or payment.

A learned body called the Committee on Transactions in Seeds is now looking into this very complicated matter.

ANOTHER curious point was raised in the Lords at the same time. How many of us—except perhaps CN readers in Scotland—know that electricity can be generated from peat?

After all, most of us know that in some parts of Western Ireland cakes of solid fuel are cut from the peat-bogs and burned on household fires instead of coal.

But there is at Braehour in Caithness an experiment going on in extracting the gas from peat and turning it into electricity.

Every thousand units of power costs £157 to make by this process, which is very expensive. But our scientists are always turning to new ways of developing power. It is their inquisitiveness about such things that keeps Britain ahead in the world.

As a whole, Commons questions may be described as business-like and Lords questions as expert. There are, of course, experts in both chambers.

But many peers would not have reached their high estate—especially the Law Lords—unless they had allied exceptional cleverness and wisdom to experience. Some of them could be called expert experts.

There is no set Question Hour for the Lords as there is for the Commons. Very often, however, a lord may couch his question in such a form that a debate takes place upon it.

In asking it he must also "move for papers"—that is, make a demand for all the State documents to do with the case he is making. This demand is never pressed. A debate and a Government reply ensure that the case is properly ventilated and the motion is then withdrawn.

News from Everywhere

Clacton people have bought a television set for the East Coast Barrow Deep lightship.

Bell Harry, the 450-year-old curfew bell at Canterbury Cathedral, is now being rung electrically.

An aeroplane recently parachuted a crate of eggs to U.S. Servicemen at the South Pole. Not one egg was broken.

Up into the wind



Two Wrens, Susan Hurst and Margaret Berry, are ready to test the upper wind at the Royal Naval Air Station, Culdrose, Cornwall. The path of the balloon will be followed through the theodolite by Margaret who is all ready to look through the eye-piece.

An appeal for happier passport photographs has been made by Miss Frances Knight, chief U.S. Passport Officer. "Scowling, sourpuss, and deadpan pictures don't help international understanding," she says.

The town of Sabinas in north-eastern Mexico has just had its first rain in 12 years. People danced in the streets.

GRAND OLD LADY

Mrs. Fanny Hopkins, who died recently at Evesham, was one of England's grand old ladies. Had she lived a few more weeks she would have been 107. Her birthday was April 21, the same as that of our Queen, a fact of which she was very proud.

The Duke of Edinburgh has presented Melbourne with his personal standard which flew over the main stadium during the Olympic Games.

The biggest patient to enter the new hospital of the London Zoo so far was a four-year-old buffalo weighing about 400 lb. It had contracted a sudden chill, but with the aid of penicillin and a warm den was quickly cured.

SOME NEST

So many generations of eagles have built their nest in the same pine tree in the Scottish Highlands that it now measures some 25 feet from edge to edge.

GROWING YOUNGER AS IT GETS OLDER!



THE Youth Hostels Association of England and Wales now has 30 per cent more members under 16 years of age than it had three years ago. There are now 45,406 members under 16 and a further 72,718 under 21. The total membership is now over 192,000.

Why do these boys and girls join the Y.H.A.? They join to explore our beautiful countryside and historic towns, they join to walk or cycle along our river valleys and sea coasts, to give more scope to their outdoor hobbies.

They enjoy their tours because they know that at the end of the day the friendly youth hostel is waiting to welcome them.

ONLY 1s. 3d. A NIGHT

Members under 16 pay only 1s. 3d. a night at a youth hostel. (16 and over pay 2s. 6d.) Three-course suppers and breakfasts are provided at 2s. 6d. each, or you can cook your own food in the members' kitchen for only 3d.

COTTAGE TO CASTLE

Youth Hostel buildings vary from a cottage at St. David's Head to a castle at St. Briavels in the Wye Valley. Others include water mills, mansions and specially built hostels.

EXPLORERS WANTED

Opportunities await keen boys and girls to explore our exciting country. Plan your own expedition from the Y.H.A. Handbook (free to members). Membership only 2s. 6d. yearly if under 16.

RAILWAY STATION HOSTEL

When a branch line was closed to passenger trains, the railway station at Thetford Bridge, Norfolk, became a youth hostel. This is only one of many unusual buildings now providing welcome shelter for young people on their travels.

PARENTS, TOO!

Many parents join the Y.H.A.—there is no upper age-limit.

Post
this
today!

To Y.H.A., Trevelyan House, St. Albans, Herts. C.N.
Please send me "Going Places?", "Post-card from Peter" and enrolment form.

Name

Address

The Children's Newspaper, March 9, 1957

SPRING SEEDS FOR HUNGARY

Hungary's farmers have had a pleasant surprise. Many of them had been wondering where they were going to find the seeds for their spring planting, but recently 14 special trains rolled across the frontier bringing 5000 tons of seed barley and 2000 tons of seed oats, the gift of Western Germany.

The Austrian railways offered to transport the seeds through their section of the line free of charge.

The seeds will be sold at moderate prices to individual farmers and the proceeds will be used to relieve distress and suffering among the Hungarian people as agreed by the International Red Cross.

Other countries are expected to contribute towards Hungary's further needs, which include 5000 tons of seed wheat, 50,000 tons of fertilisers, and 150,000 tons of animal food.

Good trade in Cyprus

Cyprus had its record trade year in 1956 when exports and imports were considerably higher than any previously recorded. Exports of mineral ores (chiefly copper), citrus fruits, wine, tobacco, and wool brought in £22,000,000.

The island's imports included 5400 motor vehicles, nearly 7000 bicycles, and 29,000 radio sets. Cyprus buys mostly from the United Kingdom, Western Germany, Italy, and France, and sells mostly to Western Germany, the U.S.A., and the United Kingdom.

MAN OF GALLEY HILL

The famous Galley Hill Skeleton, once claimed to be the oldest known human remains in this country, is among a collection of early human skulls and bones recently presented to London's Natural History Museum by Dr. C. T. Trechmann.

The skeleton, which resembles that of present-day man, was dug up at Swanscombe, Kent, in 1888, and for years the experts argued about it. The finders claimed that it was as old as the bones of extinct rhinoceroses and elephants found in the same gravel.

But in 1948 a comparison was made of the skeleton's fluorine content with that of the extinct animal bones, and this test revealed that the man of Galley Hill was no older than, possibly, the New Stone Age.

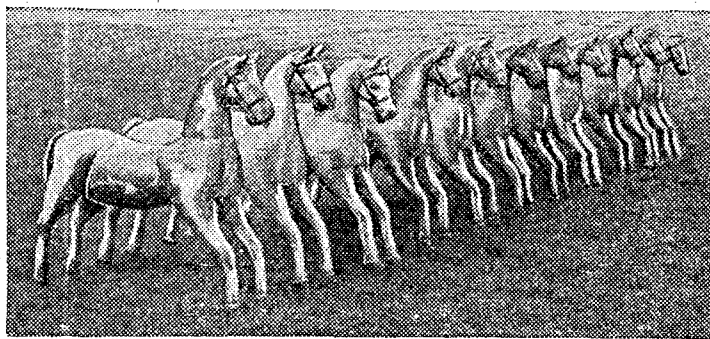
The skeleton, however, is of great historic interest, and it is hoped to determine its exact age by the radio-carbon method. It may even be possible to find the blood group to which this ancient Kentish man belonged.

TINY TV CAMERA

A television camera about the size of a big cigar has been made in Germany.

It is being used for inspecting the insides of pipes and cavity walls, revealing cracks and corrosion which would otherwise be invisible.

Roundabout at York Museum



All lined up ready to go round

A roundabout of the early 19th century has been acquired by the Castle Museum at York, and will eventually be on show in one of the cleverly designed street scenes in which exhibits are arranged.

The roundabout has a team of fierce-looking yet jolly wooden horses, and two armchairs for the less adventurous. They are suspended on wrought-iron supports from eight wooden arms on a central shaft. The whole is operated from the middle by two men turning handles.

Believed to be the only roundabout of its time now preserved in a museum in this country, it was built about 1830 by Vosper of Portsmouth, "King of Roundabout Makers."

When it arrived at the York's Castle Museum it was assembled outside on the grass. This, though rather a heavy job, was a comparatively simple one, for all the 106

pieces were numbered. Children soon got interested, and when the deputy curator and the head attendant appeared, correctly dressed for a 19th-century fairground in frock coats and topers, there were shouts of delight.

The little wooden horses and the two armchairs quickly had riders.

LEARNING ON THE RIVER

A number of boys and girls in the London area are to have an exciting day on the River Thames in June. School parties will go aboard the pleasure steamers Royal Daffodil or Queen of the Channel for a 5½-hour cruise from Tower Pier to Canvey Island and back, listening to a broadcast commentary on all places of historical or industrial interest.

The fare is 7s. 6d. for a child or adult, and there are facilities for meals in both ships.

GREEN HILLS OF SOMERSET

The Quantock Hills, covering nearly 40 square miles to the north-west of Taunton, Somerset, have been officially declared "an area of outstanding natural beauty."

The result of this Government declaration is that the Somerset County Council, as the authority responsible for the Quantocks, can obtain State grants for preservation and improvement.

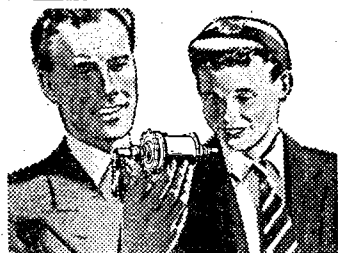
Coleridge and Wordsworth were neighbours in the Quantocks for a short time.

It was while they were walking across the hills to see Lynton and its Valley of Rocks that Coleridge planned his greatest poem, the Ancient Mariner. He hoped to sell it for £5 to cover the cost of their journey!

New school for sailors

The port of Harwich, in Essex, is to have a new secondary school which will teach seamanship and navigation as optional subjects. Many local boys go to sea, following the fine old traditions of their town, where Cromwell established a naval yard, and Nelson's fleet rode at anchor.

The new school will have a ship's bridge with compass, and a deck with a mast, rigging, davits, and capstan. Boys who do well in their training here will be able to go straight from school to sea as apprentices.



REG HARRIS EXPLAINS

Why every cycle needs A STURMEY-ARCHER GEAR



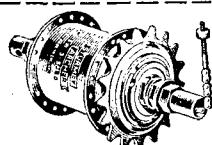
On the drawing board the wonderful simplicity of design and ease of assembly of a Sturmeley-Archer gear is apparent. All moving parts are engineered to an extremely close tolerance sometimes to as much as a thousandths of an inch!

No matter what kind of cycling you go in for, you'll get much more out of it—in both efficiency and enjoyment—if your machine is fitted with a Sturmeley-Archer Gear. For over fifty years Sturmeley-Archer have given cyclists the greatest speed with the greatest ease.

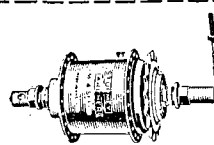
Perfect design—finest steel

On the left you see a Sturmeley-Archer Gear at the drawing board stage. As with all precision built jobs, design is all-important. No less essential are the finest materials. Sturmeley-Archer Gears call for extremely high quality steel, for a variable gear has to take very heavy strains and must give many years of reliable service.

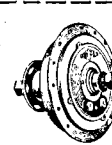
STURMEY ARCHER for speed with ease



SW 3-speed Wide Ratio. 38.4% increase, 27.7% decrease from normal. Ideal for the everyday cyclist.



FM 4-speed Medium Ratio. 12.5% increase, 14.3% decrease from normal. The best all-round Club gear.



GH6 6-volt Front 'Dynamo' which like all 'Dynamo' lighting sets is mechanically frictionless and trouble free.



Patent 'Flick' Trigger Control provides instantaneous gear change by the flick of a finger.



Reg Harris, world-famous cycling champion, says "Whatever kind of cycling you do, for complete efficiency and the fullest enjoyment, you must have a Sturmeley-Archer gear".

ERNEST THOMSON WRITES ABOUT RADIO AND TELEVISION PERSONALITIES AND PROGRAMMES

JOHNNY WANTED TO TEACH LANGUAGES

JOHNNY DANKWORTH, appearing in Jazz Club in BBC Children's TV on Friday, intended to become a teacher of languages when he left school in 1943 at the age of 16. But one day, for fun, he bought a clarinet, and his plans were changed. After a spell in the Army he studied for two years at the Royal Academy of Music and has been a professional musician ever since.

He can play practically every instrument in the orchestra. Four times in five years he was voted Musician of the Year in the Melody Maker poll. One of his proudest moments was when his Johnny Dankworth Seven was chosen a few years ago to represent Britain in the French International Jazz Fair.

Perhaps because he is a bachelor, Johnny is a good cook and likes preparing his own meals. His favourite sports are cricket and football.

From a Brussels museum

EVEN chairman Glyn Daniel might well be overawed by the surrounding magnificence when the BBC televises *Animal, Vegetable, Mineral?* this Thursday from the Great Hall of the Cinquantenaire Museum in Brussels. Hung with rich tapestries, it was built by Leopold II to commemorate the first 50 years of the establishment of the Belgian State in 1830.

The challengers are the Royal Museums of Art and History, and the specimens will range from prehistoric times through the Greek and Roman civilisations and the Middle Ages down to the present day. The all-British panel consists of Rupert Bruce-Mitford (British Museum); Professor Stuart Piggott (Edinburgh University), and Hugh Shortt (Salisbury Museum).

Animal, Vegetable, Mineral? goes to Copenhagen in May to coincide with the Royal visit to Denmark.

Watch the little old lady

DO not imagine the cameras have strayed into an art gallery if you tune in Bonehead in BBC Children's TV next Tuesday. The gallery, complete with pictures, is being set up at Lime Grove for Shaun Sutton's new play of that title, dealing with a set of crooks who try to steal a famous painting. Paul Whitsun-Jones plays the boss, with Colin Douglas and Douglas Blackwell as his bone-headed confederates.

There's a little old lady, played by Sylvia Coleridge, who is well worth watching, as the crooks find to their cost.



Jazzman Johnny Dankworth

Story behind the picture

By far the most exciting episodes are still to come in *The Railway Children*, the new BBC Children's TV serial which started last Sunday.

There's a story behind the picture given below of the three children standing on the buffer-plate of Tank Engine Type T9, which was lent by British Railways for filming the landslide incident on a piece of track

between Horsham and Guildford. A minute or two after the photo was taken, Anneke Willys (on the left), fell into a pond and got a soaking. Luckily filming had just finished for the day!

Anneke plays Bobby, with 12-year-old Sandra Michaels as Phyllis and Cavan Kendall (14) as brother Peter. They save a train from disaster, as you will see, in Episode 5.

THE LESSONS—shared with London by the ATV station in Birmingham, will be five days a week—Monday to Friday—and probably from 2.50 to 3.20 p.m.

The five most important subjects will be:

LOOKING AND SEEING—to encourage children to use their eyes in the world around them.

A YEAR OF DISCOVERY—concerned with satellite launching and Antarctic explorations in 1957, the Geophysical Year.

A LITERARY PROGRAMME—introducing a Dickens novel as something alive and exciting.

PEOPLE AMONG US—the story of

immigrants to Britain through the centuries.

ON LEAVING SCHOOL—helping young people across the bridge from school to the grown-up world.

"Don't expect TV to be an automated schoolmaster," said Mr. Adorian. "We want it to supplement the work of the teacher, not replace it."

This was stressed by Miss Rosemary Horstmann, Assistant Head of Schools TV, who told me that teachers would receive pamphlets in advance of the lessons. "It would never do," said Miss Horstmann, "for the teacher not to know something of what the pupils were going to see."

Mr. Boris Ford, Schools TV Head, told me he attaches a lot of importance to the placing of the seats so that all children can see and hear clearly.

About 16 different models of TV sets have been approved for school lessons, mostly direct viewing like the ordinary home type, but two with 30-inch projection screens. The Radio Industry expects to be able to provide up to 2500 school sets by May 13.

To begin with, there will be no advertisements during schools broadcasts. I understand that at least two minutes will elapse



Rosemary Horstmann

between any advertisement and the start of lessons, and half a minute afterwards. Later on, however, it is possible that advertisements for school textbooks might be allowed.

Sir John Wolfenden, Vice-Chancellor of Reading University, is chairman of a new Education Advisory Committee to help Associated-Rediffusion on educational questions. Its 16 members include head teachers and representatives of educational organisations.

On tour with Billy Bunter

HALF-WAY up the hill from Wood Green to the old television station at London's Alexandra Palace, is a famous 100-year-old sweet factory which set many a mouth watering in the old days when artists toiled past on their way to the studios. Now the factory is to be invaded for the first time by television cameras.

In Bull's-eye For Bunter in BBC Children's TV next Tuesday we are to see a factory visit on completely new lines.

The cameras will follow the adventures of Billy Bunter (Gerald Campion) pursued by Mr. Quelch (Kynaston Reeves).

Producer Douglas Fleming tells me the idea is to get away from

the old-fashioned method of touring a factory. This time there's a story. Billy Bunter will first find himself in the gob-stopper department. Just when he is getting plastered in the glorious mess, along comes the furious Mr. Quelch.

Having booted his pupil out of the way, Mr. Quelch discovers that gob-stoppers are pretty tasty. But by that time Bunter has got himself tied up in the lollipop department. Quelch is after him again, but a swift dive puts Bunter out of reach in the coloured rock shop. And so on . . .

The factory covers five acres. If Billy Bunter is not sick at the end of it he will deserve a sugar medal.

Interviewed by livestock

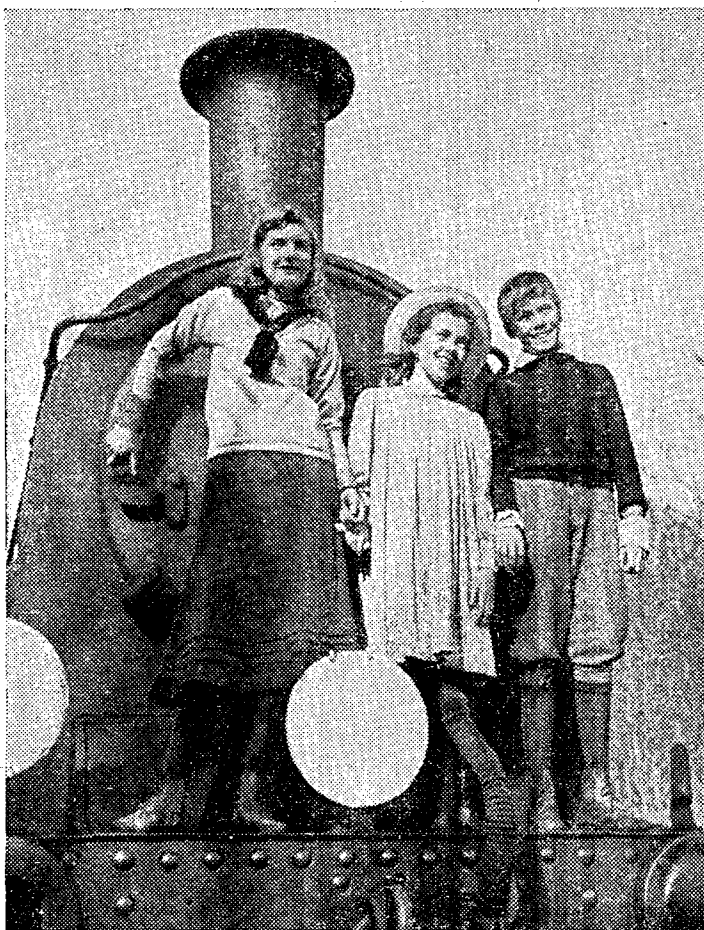
BRIAN JOHNSTON is a sort of human test-bench. There's scarcely any ordeal this roving commentator will not undergo for the sake of a BBC programme. In his latest exploit, *Night Sky-lift*, which we can hear in BBC Children's Hour on March 23, he was recorded in the act of being despatched as animal freight by air to Paris.

It took place on February 21, when Brian set about discovering what actually happens to livestock on the Paris air route. He became an "animal" for 12 hours on arrival at Waterloo Air Terminal at 2 p.m. There he was weighed, crated, marked "livestock," and transported to London Airport. Before taking off he was taken to

R.S.P.C.A. headquarters there for a chat with the officials.

All this time Brian was recording his own impressions, including his sensations in a crate in the new Viscount 800. He managed to find time, too, to ask one of the loaders how they trim the aircraft and unload the freight. The actual take-off was at a minute past midnight; then the "animal" in the crate interviewed captain and crew.

There was a joke-ending at Le Bourget Airport. The receiver of the crate marked "livestock" had not been let into the secret. It was the liveliest "livestock" he had ever unpacked. His surprise when he found Brian Johnston may be imagined.



The Railway Children—Anneke Willys, Sandra Michaels, and Cavan Kendall

SOLVING THE RIDDLES OF THE OCEANS

NEARLY three-quarters of the world we live on is covered by the oceans. And not only are these oceans the source of all the water used by mankind, they greatly affect the climate on land, especially in the case of islands like Britain. Moreover, they are enormously rich in plant and animal life, and if we knew better how to reap their harvests, prospects for feeding the ever-expanding world population would be brighter.

More knowledge about the oceans, then, is very important to Man, and in Britain the special study of them is the business of the National Institute of Oceanography.

The headquarters are on Wormley Hill, near Godalming, Surrey, in a big four-storey building which was once an Admiralty radar research establishment.

MILES FROM THE SEA

The fact that it is many miles from the sea is really not so strange as might be thought. Much of the work is based on the results of expeditions made by the Royal Research Ship *Discovery II*. Scientists and equipment can easily be carried by road to any port where she may be. Furthermore, these headquarters are within easy reach of London where there are other institutions—the British Museum, for example—which have frequently to be consulted.

Highly varied is the work done here. There is a big engineering workshop where welding, drilling, and grinding can be performed, for when a project has to be carried out, the apparatus for the work is not only designed here, but often made here as well. There are chemical and physical laboratories. There is a big room devoted to biology. There is everything from a library of reference books

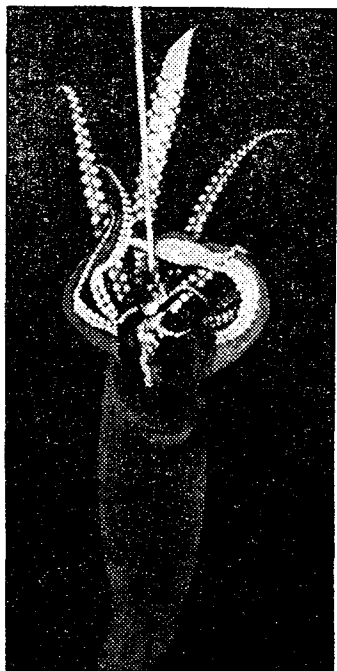
to a paint-spraying shop; from a bottle of the yellow shrimps which whales feed on, to a device electrically recording the wave movements of a local storm superimposed on swell from a storm hundreds of miles away.

But before waves can be recorded with their heights and frequencies an instrument must be produced for measuring them in

ing of any special apparatus. There is a hint of freedom and quiet power in all this. Here is a team of people devoted to the task of wresting the secrets from the sea. Each separate task, once decided upon, is rather like an expedition of merchant adventurers in olden days. Those who have the original idea for the venture are the same men who plan the details and sail the seas to carry them out.

Dr. Deacon, the Director, took me from room to room "these wonders to behold," as Kipling wrote, and his staff kindly left their work for a minute or so to tell me what they were doing.

One of them showed me photographs of the ocean floor, and I realised suddenly that most of the earth's surface, being submerged,



Underwater camera snaps a squid 2000 feet below the surface. The squid took its own picture by pulling at a baited rod which works the flashlight and the camera shutter

the sea in the first place. And the workshops here were the origin of the wave recorders which are now fitted to a number of ships' hulls and also in shore stations.

That is how the Institute works. First the idea, then the plans and drawings, if needed, then the mak-



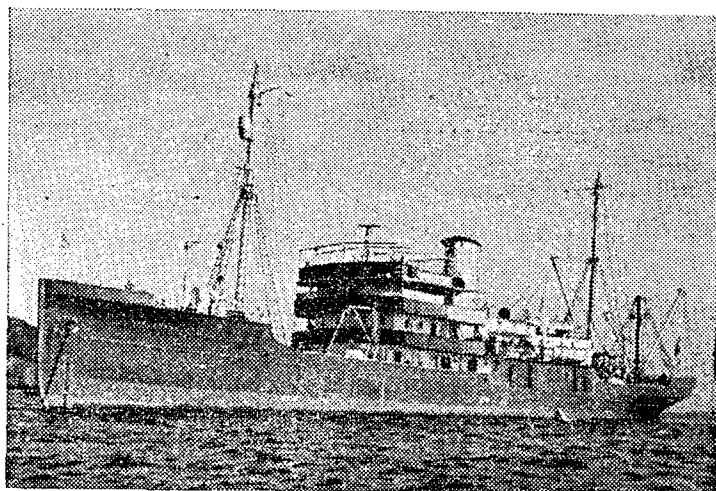
What the bottom of the sea looks like on a submerged mountain north of Madeira. A small fish throws its shadow on the rock as the camera operates

has never been seen by the eye of man since the beginning of time. He pointed out signs of a drifting of fine debris from the underwater shelf on which a continent stood, down hill towards the great depths. The camera flash had cast strange shadows behind stones and boulders. There was little sign of life, it seemed, though in one photograph there was an old boot.

OPERATION POSTCARD

Another project is Operation Postcard, designed to find out the conditions of surface drift in the Atlantic. Scientists want to be able to say that oil discharged from ships in certain areas will, or will not, reach the shores of Britain and foul our holiday beaches and destroy sea birds. More knowledge of conditions would give more power to control this nuisance.

Specially prepared waterproof postcards, wrapped in plastic envelopes and bearing printed instructions in eight languages, have been dropped in stated areas between the Faroes and the Bay of Biscay by the R.A.F. Others have been dropped at regular intervals from weather ships. Finders of the cards are asked to fill in the required information and return



Royal Research Ship *Discovery II* at anchor in Plymouth Sound. Two of the underwater photographs taken with her camera are on the left

the card to the Institute. A small reward is paid.

One card received from an eight-year-old who had found it on the beach, had an extra message: "I should like the half-crown."

One of the scientists who work here and make periodical voyages is Mr. J. W. S. Marr, the famous "Scout Marr" of Shackleton's Quest expedition. He specialises in whales and their ways. This is an important part of the Institute's work, for the whale provides us with great quantities of valuable oil for margarine and the more expensive kind of candle, and also bonemeal for fertilisers.

Mr. Marr is an expert on krill, the little shrimps (about two inches long) found in such vast numbers in certain parts of the Antarctic. This is the diet of the great Blue and Fin whales. A blue whale will eat a ton of them for his tea. And he does it by taking in a huge mouthful of sea, krill and all, pressing his tongue up against the roof of his mouth (just as you and I can), and forcing the water out again through a kind of huge sieve

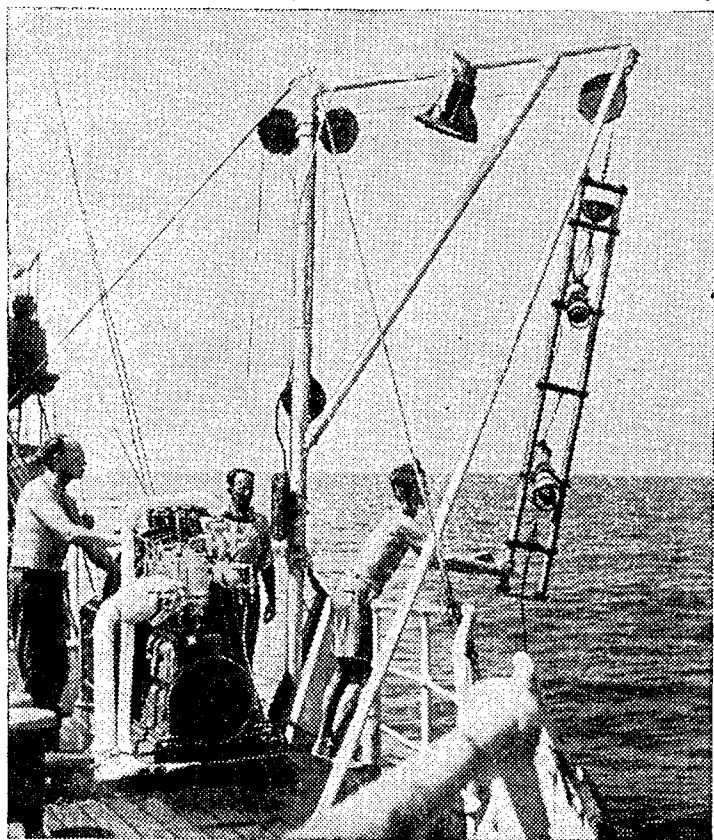
formed of bony plates. The krill cannot pass the plates of the "sieve," and are accordingly swallowed.

I was shown a big bottle of these krill, in preservative. They are elegant little creatures, a pale apricot colour, having faded from their natural reddish tint. They have the rather grand name of *Euphausia superba*.

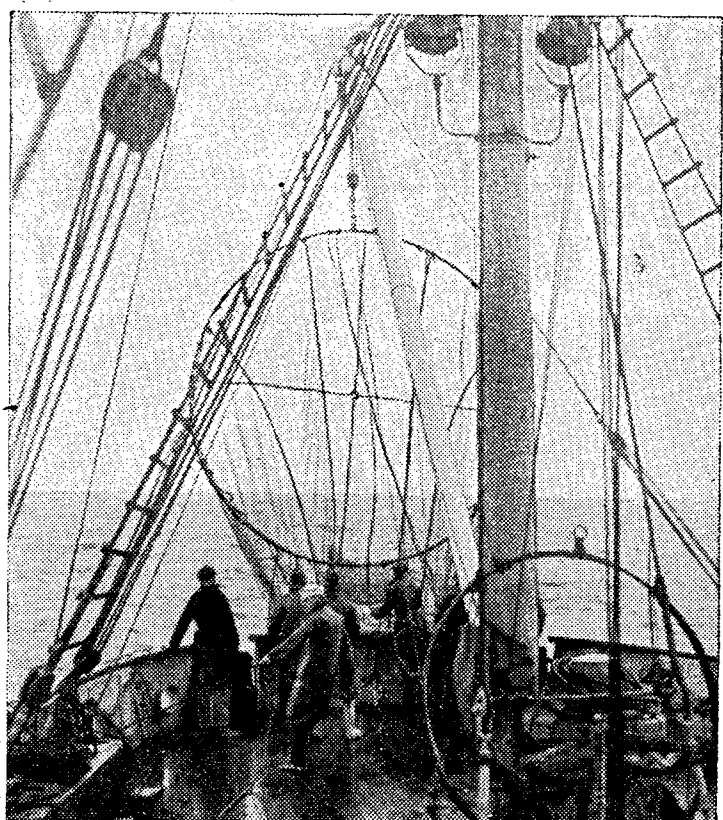
FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALL

The Institute of Oceanography will naturally be playing its part in the International Geophysical Year 1957-58, in which the scientists of many nations have agreed to make special investigations of earth, atmosphere, and ocean, and then pool their discoveries for the benefit of all.

The scientists from the Institute will be making measurements of sea temperatures and currents at all depths on selected routes. Knowledge so gained helps explain the often mysterious movements of the fish we need to catch; and also the exchange of energy between ocean and atmosphere, which affect world weather. A. V. I.



The strange-looking under-sea camera being hoisted from the depths. The flashlight is at the lower end; the camera above



Tow net for catching sea plants and the creatures which live among them—being lowered into the Bay of Biscay from *Discovery II*

Children's Newspaper

John Carpenter House
Whitefriars . London . EC4
MARCH 9 1957

HANDS OFF OUR PAGEANTRY

EVERY evening Londoners see a small party of red-coated Guards on their way—sometimes to the skirl of bagpipes—to form the nightly guard at the Bank of England. The soldiers pass within a few yards of the C.N. office.

This custom, which dates from an attack on the Bank during the Gordon Riots of 1780, has recently been under fire in Parliament. An M.P. suggested that the custom should be abolished as an "antiquated bit of mumbo-jumbo" and on the grounds of economy.

Then up jumped Mr. Isaacs, a London M.P., with an indignant protest. He said, amid loud cheers, that Londoners like this touch of colour in the streets; and the War Minister assured him that there was no question of doing away with it.

So the Bank's military guard of one officer, one sergeant, two corporals, one piper or drummer, and 12 other ranks will continue to supplement the Bank's own security patrol.

Most people would agree that it will be a sad and drab day, as well as false economy, when we start abolishing any of the pageantry for which Britain is world-famous.

The Editor's Table

WORM'S-EYE VIEW

SPEAKING recently on technical education, the new Minister of Education stated that hitherto he had enjoyed only a "worm's-eye view" of the subject. "The worm has now been wafted to the top of a very high mountain," he continued.

Lord Hailsham always speaks modestly of his scholarly attainments, but it is probably true that most children at school today feel much the same as he once did.

They, too, have only a worm's-eye view of the educational mountain above them. Yet in their midst are some who will scale that mountain and become Ministers of the Crown and leaders in other walks of life.

The tools for success are in every school satchel. They only need to be used.

Think on These Things

JESUS answered the question: "Who is my neighbour?" by telling the story of the Good Samaritan.

We can think of man as being wounded and in danger like the traveller in that story. He is wounded and weakened by the power of sin.

We can think of Jesus as being like the Good Samaritan. He came to the rescue by the greatness of His love, and bound up the wounds of mankind.

Because His love for us is such we must learn to love one another. This love is not just a matter of how we feel. It is rather a steady, unwavering concern for the good of others, of our neighbour. And our neighbour is not just the person next door, or the person we happen to like, but anyone who needs our help.

We shall not have to look far to find people stricken down and in distress. We must not pass by like the man in this famous Bible story, but come cheerfully and gladly to the rescue.

O. R. C.

Gift for the Abbey

THE great lead roofs of Westminster Abbey, which cover some of the finest medieval stone vaulting in England, are to be renewed. Archdeacon Fox, the Abbey Treasurer, has announced that mining companies in Australia and Canada have made it possible to replace the worn-out lead.

Sacred for a thousand years and more, Westminster Abbey is a shrine in which the whole Commonwealth takes solemn pride. We can all join in gratefulness for this Commonwealth generosity, which will help to preserve that shrine through the centuries to come.

Winner of the Duke's Award



Trevor Mason, a 17-year-old A.T.C. cadet of Palmer's Green, North London, is one of the first two boys to win the Duke of Edinburgh's Award. He had to pass tests in fitness, public service, hobbies, and in what is called expedition. This includes camping, climbing, map-reading, and finding one's way by compass. For the hobbies test he made the excellent model of the Kon-Tiki raft, which he is holding.

JUST AN IDEA

As Dean Swift wrote: Few are qualified to shine in company; but it is in most men's power to be agreeable.

THEY SAY...

THE possession of the H-bomb confers on a country which has it the powers the bee has when it has its sting. The bee has a sting, and if it uses that sting it dies.

Mr. John Strachey, M.P.

It is amazing that when you consider modern industries, "decadent Britain" leads the world.

Lord Chandos

IN the two or three years I have been drinking milk I have had far fewer colds. And I am not bursting out of my suits.

Mr. Amory, Minister of Agriculture

QUIZ CORNER

1. What is the popular name for the antirrhinum?
2. What is a harpsichord?
3. What is the name of the oldest American University?
4. What great national service started in this country on July 5, 1948?
5. Who is the Prime Minister of India?
6. What was the Roman god of the sea called?

Answers on page 12

Thirty Years Ago

From the Children's Newspaper, March 12, 1927

KEMAL PASHA, Turkey's great reformer, moves from victory to victory, but he has a hard fight before him now.

When he ordered men to wear a hat instead of a fez some people dared to disobey, but when five of them were hanged the rest quickly submitted! Now he requires the women of the Republic to give up the veil with which all but the most advanced among them have hidden their faces.

The women are proving rebellious. They have been taught to think it immodest to show their faces in public, and they have the support of their husbands and brothers in their resistance. But President Kemal is determined. "Our women must recognise that we have definitely broken with the past," he says.

Laid in Britain

BRITAIN is obliged to import most of her food, and seldom has she any spare farm produce to sell abroad. Recently, however, British eggs have been on sale in West Germany, Belgium, and France, and the exporting firms hope to increase the trade. Ever to the fore in any new venture, Yorkshire alone is ready to export 750,000 eggs a week.

It is good news. Eggs may help to increase an export trade only a little; but every little extra helps, whether Laid in Britain or Made in Britain.

Out and About

A STREAM purling over pebbles and sand in the sunlight called us to linger. When we saw that it ran into a small pond in the meadow and continued on the far side we looked carefully for the spawn of frogs or toads. Perhaps it was too early here. The water-weeds held no festoons of jelly tubing containing the eggs of the toad, nor any floating mass of egg-filled jelly left by the frog.

FROG'S SPRING SONG

But while we were deciding to come back towards the end of the month we heard a frog croak farther upstream where the grass grew over wet mud. The stream had several times overflowed recently and made a miniature marsh. The frog began to croak more frequently.

It seems a shame to describe the frog's spring song (for such it is) as "croaking"! The frog deserves our respect. Try to imagine that there was once, hundreds of millions of years before Man appeared on earth, a comparative silence among the living creatures, though we know now that fishes do make sounds of a sort, and some of the earliest reptiles must have done so. It was among these that the first voices came into use. The frog is their descendant in a direct line, the oldest surviving member of the earth's annual chorus in praise of life.

THE BAGPIPER

But the frog sings in an unusual way, with bagpipes. His plaintive, persistent cry can produce a surprising volume of sound in marshy country, especially in warmer climes than ours. The continuous sound is owing to the number of singers that will join the same choir, for it takes the individual frog about ten seconds to get a fresh grip with his forepaws on the ground when he is out of breath.

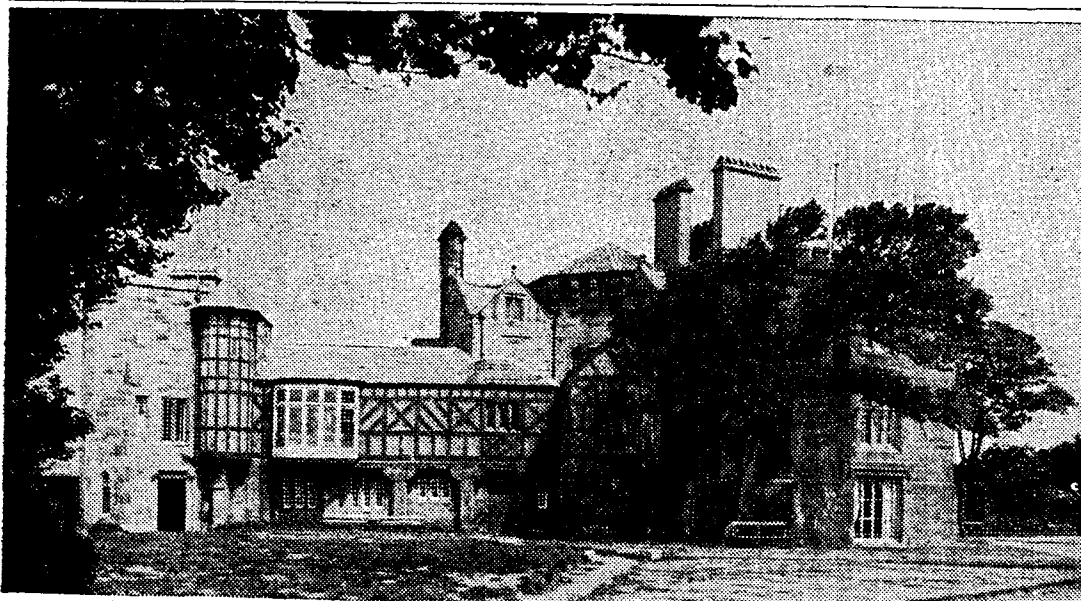
Having no diaphragm he expresses his great yearning for a mate by filling his lungs until they distend his whole body (instead of only the chest). Then he lets the air out by way of two bladders under his mouth. As the bags are deflated the little frog's love-cry drops in pitch and dies away, just as the sound of bagpipes does if the piper stops blowing more air into them.

BRIGHT COLOURS

We did not see the lonely frog who had decided he would a-wooo go. We were kept by the pond because a shoal of sticklebacks swam out into the stream. No doubt their nests were somewhere on the bottom of the pond. The shoal we saw included many males in their bright spring colours—the breast reminding you of a robin—which meant that not all had made nests yet. For the male stickleback, quarrelsome though he is in spring, patiently looks after the nest of eggs until they hatch.

If the water is extra cold this task may take most of a whole month.

C. D. D.



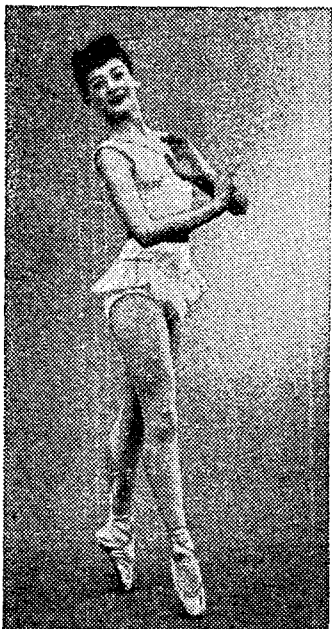
OUR HOMELAND

The 16th-century Leasowe Castle at Wallasey, Cheshire

Winning a prize brings problems

The winning of an international ballet competition in Paris, the Prix Terpsichore, has brought a big problem for 13-year-old Jeanette Garrett of Bournemouth. For with the prize-winning diploma that she received from M. Joseph Paul-Boncour, a former French Prime Minister, goes a year's scholarship at a ballet school in France; and that would affect her English schooling.

It was a wonderful achievement to win the Prix Terpsichore, a contest founded four years ago under the sponsorship of Alice Nikitina, formerly of the famous Diaghilev Ballet, and Jeanette is



Jeanette Garrett

keen to make the most of this big opportunity. But her parents and headmistress are not so sure. They are afraid that the interruption of her English schooling for a year may affect her chances when the time comes to take the G.C.E. examination. It is a case of putting first things first, they say.

Another question which has to be considered is whether it would be wise for her to change at this stage of her training to the Russian school of ballet which differs in technique from the traditional English style of dancing.

BIG ADVENTURE

Jeanette, who has been winning medals for her dancing more or less every year since she was four, entered this contest on her own initiative. Neither her father nor mother could accompany her at the time, so Jeanette flew to Paris by herself. She thought she was going to be met by one of the organisers, but there was no one at the airport, so she found her way to the hotel at which her father had told her to stay and booked her room.

Next morning she met Madame Nikitina and began classes in a studio with the 60 other competitors, most of whom were French, although the contest was open to all nationalities. As the purpose of the competition is to keep alive interest in the former Russian Imperial Ballet style of dancing, the compulsory set piece that had to be learned was a Russian dance.

In addition, competitors also performed solo dances of their own choice.

No one thought it at all remarkable that she was a 13-year-old English girl alone in a foreign country. For example, when Jeanette appeared in the regulation ballet frock that she wears in England, Madame Nikitina sent her off on her own to buy a style similar to that worn by the other competitors.

Jeanette was very proud that her French was equal to the occasion. She found her way to the address she had been given and bought the dress.

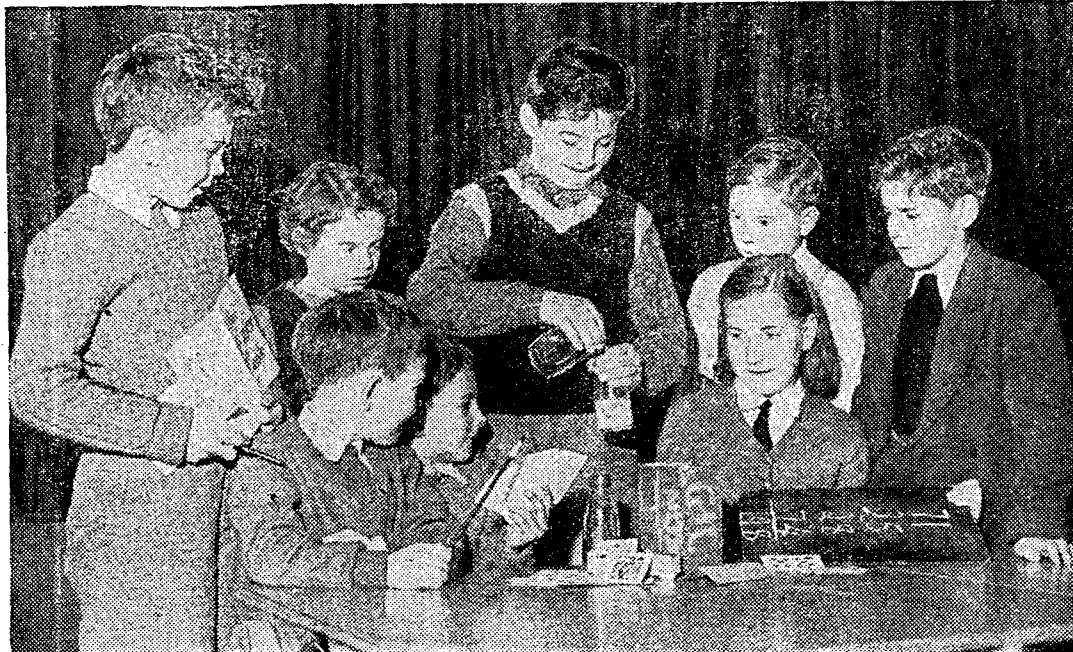
HARD ON THE FEET

One thing that did upset her a little was not being allowed to wear the soft shoes she usually wore for limbering up exercises at classes at home. Everything had to be performed in the hard shoes with wood blocked toes that dancers use for "points"—dancing on the tip of the toes. The result was that her feet became sore and blistered.

Painful though they were, however, the blisters did not stop Jeanette from becoming the first English girl to win the Prix Terpsichore.

Home again, Jeanette is hoping that the French authorities will allow her to take up the scholarship in two or three years' time when the problems of the G.C.E. are behind her, and she will be ready to benefit so much more from the training in a new class of dance.

If not, at least she has had the satisfaction of winning, and the thrill of a trip to Paris all by herself.



Time for magic at their school

Once a week at the Port Vale County Primary School, Hertford, an hour is set aside as Club Time. Pupils practise their skill at various hobbies and one of these is conjuring. Our picture shows John Game demonstrating how a young wizard can turn water into milk; it is quite easy when you know how.

IT HAPPENED THIS WEEK—MARCH 9, 1928

HALF ROUND THE WORLD IN FIFTEEN DAYS

BRISBANE—A cheque for £1000 was handed today to Bert Hinkler from the fund raised by enthusiastic Australians to reward the aviator for his 12,000-mile flight across the world from England to Australia.

This is the longest solo flight ever made. It took only 15 days—13 days less than the record put up by Ross and Keith Smith. It included the first non-stop flight from London to Rome and the fastest flight from England to India.

The £1000 is only the first payment from the Hinkler fund, but it almost covers not only the cost of the flight, but also the cost of the plane. Bert Hinkler bought the little Avro Avian with its Cirrus

engine for only £730, and his entire fuel bill for the flight was £330.

Bert, who is 34 and whose full name is Herbert John Louis Hinkler, said today that ever since he began flying he had wanted to make the flight from England to Australia in a small machine.

This record flight was his third attempt. When he first tried it the authorities refused to allow him to set off because they thought his machine was unsuitable for the long distance.

On his second attempt he actually took off, but was grounded in the Balkans by bad weather.

But the "try-try-again" flyer was not daunted. He took off on his third attempt on February 7, and was given a tumultuous welcome when he touched down at Port Darwin on February 22. His average speed for the whole trip was 90 miles per hour.

TEST PILOT

He said the worst part of the flight was the last stretch when he flew 900 miles over the Timor Sea. But he showed no signs of exhaustion, and next day was back in his plane, flying off to Bundaberg, in Queensland, for a visit to his mother.

Bert is one of Britain's best test pilots. Three years ago he represented Britain in the Schneider Trophy race, and last year tested the Crusader racing seaplane.

For his world-flight Bert himself designed the undercarriage of his plane. Extra fuel tanks gave it a range of 1600 miles. The British-made Cirrus engine is designed to provide a cheap and reliable aero-engine of small power.

The flight is acclaimed through-

out the world as a pioneering triumph in long-distance flying, and aviation experts are already discussing the possibility of passenger-carrying planes making the trip in the future in even shorter time.

(The new B.O.A.C. timetable for the Britannia allows only two days for the London-Sydney flight—with 67 passengers!)

Ban on BBC lifted

LONDON—Livellier talks and debates will shortly be heard on the wireless following the announcement in the Commons by the Prime Minister, Mr. Stanley Baldwin.

He stated that the Government is to withdraw the ban on broadcasting controversial subjects, political or religious or individual.

The BBC has been fighting for the abolition of the ban for five years. Mr. Winston Churchill recently described it as "idiotic." The BBC will now be allowed to broadcast controversial topics, and speakers will no longer have to make restrictive pledges before going to the microphone.

Last of the Micmacs

SYDNEY, Nova Scotia—Joe Paul, the only surviving full-blooded Micmac Indian in the province, died here two days ago. He was reputed to be 112 years old, and could remember hearing stories of the wars between the French settlers and the Red Indians in Canada. The Micmac Indians were the native tribe encountered by the first white settlers in Nova Scotia and northern New Brunswick.



Bert Hinkler in his Avro Avian

8 SPRING WITH THE CROSSBILLS

Crossbills have been engaging the attention of bird-watchers. After last year's big migration from the Continent, it is hoped that nests may be found in parts of the country where they have not been seen for many years.

Most of the crossbills which came to Britain last autumn from northern Europe have now left. But small parties have remained behind in fir and larch woods, notably in Lakeland, around Windermere, and in Norfolk.

Crossbills are easily recognised because they have a beak which is crossed like a pair of pincers at the tip. They can often be traced by the cores of pine-cones and a litter of scales below the trees where they have been feeding. The female plumage is a dull olive-brown, but the cock bird is spectacularly dressed in crimson.

WOOL-LINED NEST

Crossbills sometimes nest as early as January, but February and March is their usual season. Their rather loose, twiggy nest is lined with grass or sheep's wool. They usually lay four eggs, which look very much like large greenfinch eggs.

A slightly bigger variety called the Scottish crossbill nests every spring in the larch and fir woods of Sutherland, Moray, and Perthshire, but only following big migrations does the Continental crossbill usually nest in England.

Britain's rarest fish

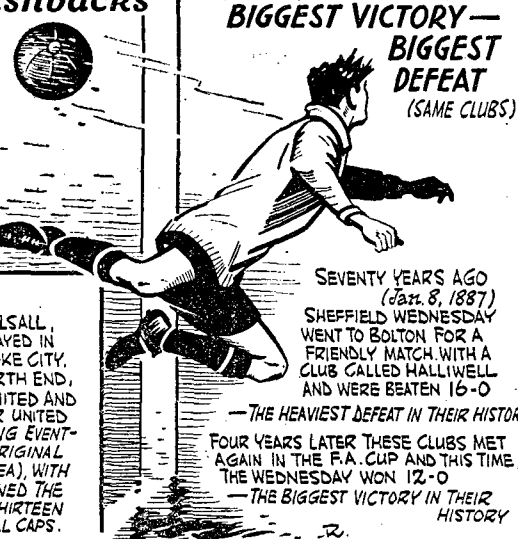
A freshwater fish known as a vendace has been taken from Bassenthwaite Lake, Cumberland. Not unlike a herring, it is fairly common in Europe, but is found in this country only in Derwentwater and Bassenthwaite. This particular vendace was only the third found in Bassenthwaite in 30 years.

Sporting Flashbacks

AS A SCHOOLBOY, ROY JOHN PLAYED CENTRE FORWARD FOR BRITON FERRY (S.WALES), BUT HAD CHANGED TO LEFT BACK BY THE TIME HE JOINED SWANSEA TOWN...

TRANSFERRED TO WALSALL, HE WAS STILL A LEFT BACK UNTIL THE GOALKEEPER WAS INJURED. ROY TOOK HIS PLACE, SAVED A PENALTY AND STAYED IN GOAL TO BE CAPPED FOR WALSALL SOON AFTERWARDS (1931)...

LEAVING WALSALL, ROY JOHN PLAYED IN TURN FOR STOKE CITY, PRESTON NORTH END, SHEFFIELD UNITED AND MANCHESTER UNITED. RETURNING EVENTUALLY TO HIS ORIGINAL CLUB (SWANSEA), WITH WHOM HE GAINED THE LAST OF HIS THIRTEEN INTERNATIONAL CAPS.



BIBLE SECRETS OF A MONASTERY

Ever since the Suez crisis, when troops moved into the Sinai Peninsula, the world of Bible scholars has been apprehensive about the safety of the monastery of St. Catherine and its celebrated Bible manuscripts. A Red Cross representative has recently returned from inspecting the famous monastery on the slopes of Mount Sinai, and a C.N. correspondent who has seen his report tells us here something of the place and its precious Bible manuscripts.

For over 1400 years St. Catherine's has stood in its lonely mountain gorge. Its garden with the tall cypress trees is older still, and was traditionally the resting-place of the people of Israel, as they journeyed to the Promised Land, whence they watched Moses come down from the mountain.

In the library is the precious Syriac version of the Bible which probably goes back nearer to Biblical times than any other manuscript now in existence. The monks are also the guardians of other rare books of the Bible in manuscripts, and of fragments and leaves of scripture writings which

scholars have not yet fully investigated.

The head of the monastery has a big responsibility in these dangerous times. He remembers, too, what happened at St. Catherine's when a famous German scholar, looking for Bible manuscripts, arrived just 100 years ago.

In a basket of papyrus, which was about to be destroyed, he found a complete Codex, or manuscript, of the New Testament dating back to the fourth century. The monastery was eventually persuaded to "present" the Codex to the Tsar Alexander in St. Petersburg, and in return was given a

"present" of 9000 roubles. Since 1933 the Codex Sinaiticus, as it is called, has been in the British Museum, having been bought from the Soviet Union for £100,000.

When the Codex left St. Catherine's in 1859 such variations from the accepted text were found that the New Testament was completely revised.

Fabulous offers have since come from the United States for the remaining Syriac Codex, but have not moved the monastery authorities to part with their treasures. But scholars know that these ancient writings at St. Catherine's, if examined with all the resources of modern research (which are lacking at the monastery), might suggest the need for further revision of our Bible.

It is hoped that if the Sinai Peninsula should come under the authority of the United Nations, scholars would be given freedom of exploration, and that the treasures of St. Catherine's, and other places in the Peninsula, would be opened up.

BAGS OF MAIL

Recently the small island of Foula, on the western fringe of the Shetland Isles, was cut off from the outside world for 48 days by bad weather.

When a boat eventually got through there were no fewer than 26 sacks of accumulated mail to be sorted out. This had to be done in the island's school, because in the post office there is only room for one person at a time.

ALL ABOUT THE SEA

How much Man still has to learn about the sea is one fact made perfectly clear in a new book called *The Living Sea*, by John Crompton (Collins, 15s.). But it is a book so packed with other interesting, and often surprising facts, that the reader is almost sure to keep asking friends: "Did you know this?"

Considerably less than a third of the earth's surface is land, and all the forms of life on it evolved from sea creatures, starting with spiders and insects, followed by reptiles and birds and animals. Similarly with plants.

FOOD AND DRINK

Today, though not all of us are aware of it, we are completely dependent on the sea; we just could not exist on this earth without it.

The sea is still the inexhaustible larder of the world. Our bodies are chiefly composed of water, and all the water we use has come from the sea. Mankind eats more fish than meat; feeds farm animals and poultry with fish-meal; makes fertilisers for cultivated land with fish, besides obtaining a growing number of useful products, such as the most durable kind of leather, from shark. But the sea needs no ploughing, planting, manuring, or weeding.

LIFE IN THE WATERS

Mr. Crompton also describes the chemistry of the sea and the endless variety of creatures which flourish in it, from microscopic forms of life up to mighty sharks and whales, as well as possibly unknown monsters. In friendly language and sometimes humorous anecdote he describes many of these sea creatures and the groups they belong to. The drawings by Denys Ovenden of both prehistoric and living things are helpful.

C. D. D.

FOUNDERS OF A NATION—new picture-version of the Pilgrim Fathers' story (1)

The Pilgrim Fathers' story may be said to begin about 1606 at Scrooby in Nottinghamshire. There a group of

about 60 or 70 men and women used to meet for worship in an old manor house under the leadership of William

Brewster. Known as Separatists, they were opposed to the authority in religious matters of the established Church.



The Puritans, as they were also called, made no secret of their beliefs. One of them, Gervase Neville, when brought before the Archbishop of York in 1607, defiantly declared that His Grace and his officials were "an anti-Christian hierarchy." Gervase was sent to gaol. Many of the Puritans then decided to emigrate to Holland, where at that time there was more religious freedom than in Stuart England. Sadly they prepared to leave their homeland.



As it was unlawful to take money out of the country without permission, they arranged secretly with a Boston skipper to ship them to Holland. But after accepting their money he betrayed them. They were arrested, paraded through the streets, and put in prison. Later, however, the authorities found them a burden on the rates, and connived at their sailing in another ship to Holland. They arrived safely at Amsterdam in 1608.



They settled at Leyden, where for some years they worked at various trades. But they felt unsettled. Not being Dutch citizens they could not prosper, and also they disagreed with their Dutch Protestant neighbours on religious matters. So they decided to emigrate to the "unpeopled countries of America," and sent representatives—John Carver and Robert Cushman—to London to gain financial support for their venture.



After prolonged negotiations, a London Puritan arranged with other merchants to finance the enterprise, in return for shares in profits the Pilgrims hoped to make from fishing and the fur trade. In July 1620 the Leyden folk boarded the *Speedwell* at Delft Haven, bound for Southampton, where more English Pilgrims awaited them in the *Mayflower*. It was intended that both ships should cross the Atlantic to North America together.

What lies ahead of these venturers, who seek only freedom of worship? See next week's instalment

The Children's Newspaper, March 9, 1957

Susan and her brother Nicky have formed themselves into a firm which they call ODD-JOBBERS, LTD., and have advertised that they are willing to undertake any job they are asked to do during their school holidays. This is the story of the fourth job which came their way.

5. Slippery work

THE firm of ODD-JOBBERS, LTD., stood side by side on the pavement, looking slightly puzzled at the brass plate on the gatepost of No. 17 Acacia Crescent.

"The Terpsichore School of Ballroom Dancing," Susan read out from it. "Proprietors: The Misses Hilda and Helen Crump."

"Surely they can't be expecting ODD-JOBBERS, LTD., to give dancing lessons, can they?" muttered Nicky. "If so, then—"

Susan grinned back at him.

"Let's go in and find out, shall we?" she said.

They had arrived at this address as a result of a telephone-call that had come for them when they happened to be out of the house. "Someone named 'The Misses Crump,'" said their mother. "And she said it was very urgent."

Nicky rang the front door bell. Almost immediately the door opened and a tiny maid was standing there, wearing cap and apron.

"Please can we speak to The Misses Crump," said Susan, and the maid turned round, after asking them to step inside, and vanished through a doorway.

Soon afterwards a tall, thin, stately, and rather old lady dressed in a long black frock came out of the room into which the maid had gone, and stood for a moment in the hall, looking at them.

Great trouble

"Good-afternoon," said Susan. "We are ODD-JOBBERS, LTD." "Oh!" exclaimed the lady, obviously very much taken aback. She looked over her shoulder and spoke to another lady, quite as old as herself and dressed in the same curious old-fashioned manner. "Hilda," she said, "here are ODD-JOBBERS, LTD." She turned back to Susan and Nicky. "Are you really—I mean, surely—"

"Yes, we are," said Nicky and Susan together. Then Susan stepped forward, looking as businesslike as possible. "You telephoned for us this morning," she said. "What can we do for you?"

"We are good at all sorts of jobs, you know," Nicky chimed in, to back his sister up.

The two tall, thin ladies looked at one another. And then, as though an unspoken message had flashed between them: "We are in great trouble," said Hilda Crump.

"This evening we hold our

annual Supper Dance for our pupils and their parents and friends," said Helen Crump.

"And Mr. Sturgis, the man who always comes to polish the dance floor, has been taken ill, so—"

Miss Helen Crump had been standing, with her arms folded, looking keenly at Susan and Nicky. She turned to her sister. "I am quite sure these two children could do it in his place," she said with decision. "Let us show them the room, Hilda." And with that she turned gracefully, her long



Her feet slipped from under her

black skirt sweeping out as she did so, and led the way across the hall, through another doorway and into the room where the dancing lessons were given.

The room was long and wide. It had no furniture except a trestle table that occupied the whole of one end of the room, against the wall. A polished handrail ran round three sides of the room, and there were mirrors everywhere. Through the big bay window the sun shone, and was reflected upwards from the uncarpeted floor.

Susan stepped cautiously on to it. "The floor looks quite shiny to me already," she said.

Hilda Crump put a quick hand on her arm and pulled her back, glancing down as she did so at Susan's outdoor shoes. "The floor will have to be made much shinier than that," she said. "Much shinier. Our Supper Dance is a most important occasion. Everything must be just so for it. Nothing must be left to chance." She pointed to a large tin labelled French Chalk standing beside a pile of soft cloths on the floor.

"You will need these, of course. Now, do you think—"

"Of course we can!" Nicky exclaimed. He was enormously relieved to find that they were not, after all, going to be asked to give dancing lessons!

"You must wear these, though," said Miss Helen Crump, pointing to two pairs of clumsy-looking felt slippers, big enough, you would have thought, for a giant's feet. "These will keep you from scratching our precious floor, and actually do the polishing," she added.

"It will be quite hard work, I'm afraid," said Miss Hilda Crump, as they began to put the felt slippers on over their own shoes and tie the tapes round their ankles. "Are you quite sure—"

Hard at it

It was Susan's turn to answer. "Of course we can!" she said emphatically. "Just you watch us!"

Nicky had taken on the job of spreading the French chalk. With his big felt slippers on his feet and a fat wad of soft cloths in each hand, thickly sprinkled with the chalk, he set off along one side of the room, busily rubbing the chalk into every inch of the floor. Behind him came Susan, upright, skating backwards and forwards in her huge felt slippers to put a real shine on the floor.

The Misses Hilda and Helen Crump watched for a little while in silence. Then, apparently satisfied that ODD-JOBBERS, LTD., knew their job, they discreetly withdrew to the kitchen, where plates and teacups could be heard rattling away.

"Gosh!" exclaimed Nicky when he had reached the far end of the room, which now seemed at least twice as long as it had been when he started. "Talk about hard work!"

"Let's swop jobs," Susan suggested. "I'll put on the chalk for a bit and you can do the skating. We will do six floorboards each, shall we?"

They swopped over, and while Susan rubbed away on all-fours, Nicky had his turn at skating. This, he soon realised, was much less hard work, and actually quite a bit more fun.

Silent observation

So, turn and turn about, they worked their way up and down the room, doing a six-floorboard strip each. Now and then they glanced up, to see Miss Hilda or Miss Helen Crump silently observing them from the doorway and, they were relieved to notice, gently nodding their approval. ODD-JOBBERS, LTD., were apparently giving satisfaction.

At last they finished. They took a few turns together, skating hand in hand. The floor certainly felt nice and slippery to them. In fact,

as slippery as a sheet of ice. Shortly afterwards the two ladies came in, and elegantly, gracefully, twisting and turning in their high-heeled shoes, did a decorous old-fashioned waltz right round the room, smiling their satisfaction as they did so.

"Quite excellent," said Miss Helen Crump when they had finished. "Is it not, Hilda?"

"Mr. Sturgis could not have done it any better," said Miss Hilda Crump. "And now," she went on, turning to Susan and Nicky, "I am sure you two children must be very hungry. Fortunately the sandwiches and cakes are ready. You really must have some before you go."

She went to the kitchen and came back with a small tray on which was a plateful of dainty sandwiches and another plate containing two small iced cakes with a cherry on top. They were delicious!

And then it was time to go. The Misses Crump accompanied them to the front door. "You must"—Miss Hilda hesitated for a moment—"let us have—er—your ac-

count," she ended rather hurriedly, looking a little confused.

They did not quite know what to say. "All right," Susan managed to bring out, but of course without any intention of doing anything about it. They said goodbye, and as the door was being closed behind them they caught a glimpse of the little maid carrying from the kitchen a tray piled high with plates and cups and saucers.

They were just passing the big open bay window of the dance room when they saw the maid again. She was crossing the dance floor. Then, as they watched, her feet slid from under her and there was a frightful crash of breaking china. The Misses Crump came running in and helped the unfortunate little maid to her feet.

Too well

"It w-wasn't m-my f-fault," she wailed. "The f-floor was t-too slippery!" She was standing amid the ruin of the trayful of smashed crockery she had dropped when she fell.

"This," muttered Nicky, gripping Susan by the elbow and whisking her out through the gate into the street, "is where ODD-JOBBERS, LTD., make a rapid getaway! It looks as if we did this job just a little bit too well!"

Susan did not speak till they had turned the corner and No. 17 Acacia Crescent was out of sight behind them. "I think," she said, "we had better forget about sending in that account, don't you?"

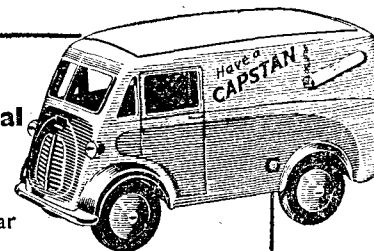
Nicky and Susan will be back next week on another odd job

New this month!

DINKY TOYS No. 465

Morris Commercial Van "Capstan"

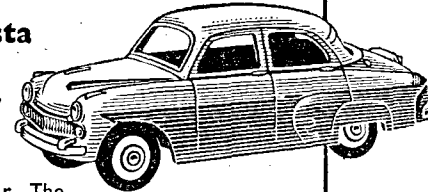
This attractive, finely detailed model of a popular small delivery van is in two-tone finish—light blue and dark blue—with a Capstan cigarette advertisement neatly reproduced on the sides. Length: 3½" Price: 3/- (inc. Tax).



DINKY TOYS No. 164

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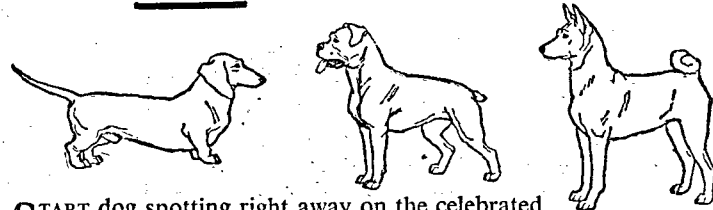
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SPORTS SHORTS

Another team of Springboks

As the South African Universities Rugby team leave our shores another South African team arrives. Next Tuesday their hockey team will sail in to begin their programme of ten matches in 29 days. On March 16 they will play Scotland, and on March 23 they will meet England at Reading.

During their stay they will spend some time at Lilleshall Hall, the National Recreational Centre in Shropshire, which was presented to this country by the South African Government.

THE eyes of many Scots are turned on Falkirk this week, where the Ladies' British Open Curling Championships are being held. Many Scottish towns and villages have rinks for curling, which is a sort of bowls on ice.

NEWCOMER to Highbury is outside-left Dan Leroux, who has come from Durban to play for the Arsenal. Like so many of his countrymen, the 23-year-old South African is something of an all-rounder. He played centre three-quarter in schools Rugby; has appeared many times for his country as a soccer international; and is a fine cricketer.

THE M.C.C. will be playing their farewell match in South Africa this weekend, when they oppose the Combined Universities in Capetown. Following this game, most of the players will be leaving for home by sea, but Doug Insole, Godfrey Evans, and Johnny Wardle are flying home.

Heave!



Putting the shot is hard work, as this young London athlete found when he tried the sport for the first time.

Who makes most noise?

Do girls make more noise than boys or men? You can get a good idea for yourself if you go to Wembley on Saturday to join the thousands of girls and women watching the women's international hockey match between England and Ireland. This match attracts the biggest audience in the world for women's hockey.

The question of noise is naturally of great concern to BBC commentators, who will be at the match. "Girls are certainly shriller than men, and we take care to blanket the microphones," said one official.

IN the recent international Miller-Hallett fencing tournament, father and son were rivals. They were 52-year-old Albert Pelling, twice British champion and four times an Olympic representative, and his 21-year-old son John, who won international ranking as a schoolboy.

THE most important match in the Rugby Union programme on Saturday is the international between Wales and Ireland, at Cardiff. Although Wales lead Ireland by 36 victories to 21 in past games, there has been little to choose between the two countries since the war.



Ski-ing without snow

You do not have to go to Switzerland to learn to ski! A London store has a "dry-ski-ing school" where beginners can learn balance and various ski-ing movements. Here we see an instructor demonstrating on the specially designed "Rockers skis."

YOUNG athletes can always learn a great deal from watching experts in action. One way of doing this is by watching the two films of the world's experts at the Melbourne Olympics which have been prepared by Mr. Guy Butler for the International Amateur Athletic Federation. Each film lasts over an hour, and can be hired for £3 3s. and £3 10s.

One of Mr. Butler's films, incidentally, shows America's Rev. Bob Richards winning the pole vault. On the winning jump the bar was pressed down nearly a foot by his body, rebounded up into the air, and fell back onto the supports!

Table tennis in Stockholm

THE world table tennis championships begin this Thursday in Stockholm with the competitions for the Swaythling and Corbillon Cups (the men's and women's team events). England meet Wales in the first round of both tournaments. More than 40 countries will be represented, and during the entire championships something like 5500 matches will be played.

In the individual events Britain's Richard Bergman and Ann Haydon are both seeded fourth. Michael Thornhill, of Ashford, Middlesex, was not chosen as a member of England's party in Stockholm, but he will pay his own expenses and play in the individual championships. A former member of England Swaythling Cup teams, he has been in good form this season, and among his triumphs was the Irish men's singles title.

FRED DENNY, player-coach with the Brighton Tigers ice-hockey team, recently joined the very select "300 Club"—meaning that he has scored 300 goals in British hockey since he arrived in this country in 1949 to play for Earls Court Rangers.

NEARLY 3300 runners will compete on Saturday in the English cross-country championships at Parliament Hill Fields, in London. Ninety-nine teams will contest the senior title, and over a hundred teams will take part in the junior and youth events—all record figures. Ken Norris, of Thames Valley Harriers, will be all out to retain the Senior championship he won last year and thus to continue his unbeaten record in cross-country races since his return from Melbourne.

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JUPITER AT ITS NEAREST

THE very bright "star" now to be seen in the eastern sky in the evening is the planet Jupiter which, though it rises about six o'clock, remains at a rather low altitude until after eight o'clock.

Jupiter will be seen at its best on March 17, because the planet will be at its nearest to us—414 million miles away. After this it will begin to recede, though very slowly for the first few weeks.

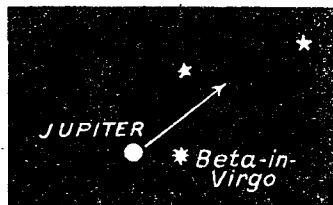
So this period will be the best for observing the many remarkable details of this giant planet, with its colossal sphere into which 1300 spheres the size of our little world would go. Like a miniature solar system, it has nine moons revolving round it, two of which, Ganymede and Callisto, are bigger than the planet Mercury, and two more are about as large as our Moon; the others are very small.

FOUR LARGE MOONS

After next week, when our Moon will be out of the way, it may be possible, on any clear dark night, to obtain a glimpse of these four large moons with the aid of powerful binoculars; the two biggest may even be seen with the naked eye.

From March 24 to 30 a good opportunity for spotting these two will occur, for then they will appear near to their farthest linear distance from the planet's radiant surface. It is the brilliance of Jupiter that dims these satel-

lites, as seen from such a distance as the Earth. Were Jupiter not there, it would be possible to see all four of the moons quite easily without optical assistance.



Present position of Jupiter

Ganymede, of fifth magnitude and the brightest of these moons, averages 664,000 miles from Jupiter, and so never appears more than about one-fifth of our Moon's apparent diameter away.

Europa, about 416,000 miles from Jupiter, and Io, only 262,000 miles, are therefore too close to the radiant planet to be seen without optical aid, unless some means can be found for screening them from the planet's radiance.

A good opportunity will occur on the nights from March 24 to 30 for glimpsing Callisto on the right or west side of Jupiter; and Ganymede may be seen from March 25 to 27 on the same side, but nearer to the planet. From March 28 to 31 Ganymede may be seen on the opposite or east side of the planet, but without the company of Callisto.

An astronomical telescope, however, of only two inches aperture will show all four satellites, when they are visible, appearing like bright stars, together with the belts on the disc of Jupiter and the shadows cast by the satellites.

THE new Comet Arend-Roland continues its progress towards the Sun, and is therefore becoming brighter. But as it is in the twilight region of the south-west sky it is unfavourably placed for observation.

Not until the first few days of April, when the Comet is expected to be at its nearest to the Sun, will the Comet's position improve. Then, and for the few ensuing weeks of April and May, we may hope to see it in all its glory.

G. F. M.

ALL FOR A SEAGULL

It would not occur to many people to risk their lives to save a seagull, as 17-year-old Colin Hughes of Avonmouth did recently. He saw the gull trapped on a mudbank in the old harbour and swam across in his clothes to reach it.

That was the least of his trials. When he started crawling towards the bird he sank nearly up to his neck in the mud. But he somehow managed to free the gull and then to extricate himself. His clothes were ruined, but he has received the R.S.P.C.A. Certificate of Merit.

C N Competition Corner

BOOK TOKENS TO BE WON!

PUBLIC libraries bring the treasures of literature within reach of all—but the pleasure of actually *buying* the book you want remains as keen as ever. This pleasure will soon be within the reach of the winners of this week's C N Competition: the prizes are ten 10s. 6d. and ten 5s. Book Tokens, and the contest is open to all under 17 living in Great Britain, Northern Ireland, and the Channel Islands.

How to Enter: Study the illustrations below, each of which should give you a clue to the title of a famous book. When you have decided on the titles of all eight books, write them out in full in a neat numbered list on a postcard or piece of plain paper. Ask a parent or guardian to sign the entry as being your own unaided work, then attach the competition token (marked C N Token) from the back page of this issue, add your name, age, and address, and post your entry to:

C N Competition No. 10,

3 Pilgrim Street, London, E.C.4 (Comp.),

to arrive by Tuesday, March 19, the closing date.

10s. 6d. Book Tokens will be awarded for the ten entries which are correct or most nearly so, writing (or printing) according to age being taken into account. 5s. Book Tokens for the ten next best. The Editor's decision is final.



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CONSIDERATE

THE Frenchman remarked to his host that British railways were extremely considerate.

"In what way?" asked the host. "Well," replied the Frenchman, "I noticed this morning that apart from having carriages for smoking and dining, you also have them for Reading."

BETTER UP THAN DOWN

YOUNG Sammy Crow
Went for a row
Out on the lake;
Twas a mistake.

He took Bill Pig,
Who danced a jig,
Which made the boat
No longer float.

Then just by luck
Up swam Joe Duck,
And took them o'er
To the far shore.

"No more I'll row!"
Cried Sammy Crow.
"I'll always fly;
It's safe up high!"

SPOT THE . . .

FROG as he leaps along with great vigour. This form of travel distinguishes him from the toad, who crawls along in a leisurely manner.



A peculiarity of both these creatures is that neither drink water. They absorb moisture through their skins. Should a frog be trapped in dry surroundings it rapidly loses weight, because moisture evaporates from its body.

Frogs do not remain in ponds all the year, although, of course, they spend the early part of their lives there. They return only in the spring to breed.

FIGURE THIS OUT

CAN you make a square of the figures 1 to 9, of which 5 is in the centre, so that when added horizontally, vertically, or diagonally they all add up to 15?

NAME ME

I'm often on your hands
Whenever I am slow.
Yet sometimes I fly by;
I'm always on the go.

CAN YOU
MAKE THIS
GRADUAL
CHANGE?

TURN the word cold into another by altering just one letter. Then turn that one into another in the same way, and so on until you get a total of seven words, the last one of which is warm. The numbered clues will help.

INJURE

1

2

3

4

5

6

COLD

1

2

3

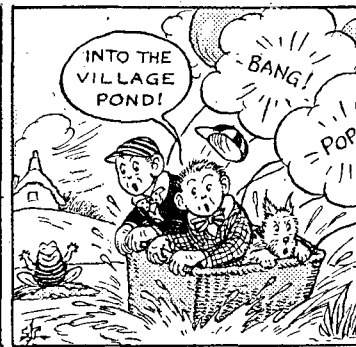
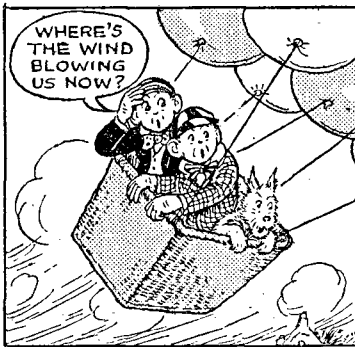
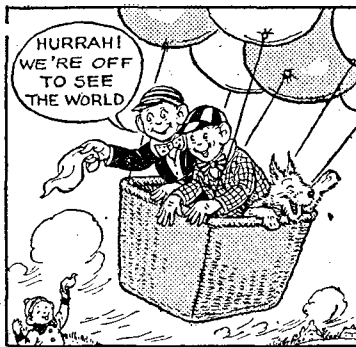
4

5

6

WARM

JACKO AND CHIMP COME DOWN WITH A BANG AND A SPLASH



HOW LOVELY IS BLUE!

A BLUEBELL wood is a joy to me,
Because of the colour I love,
And the wonderful hue of a wave-
less sea,
And the spread of the sky above.
And the kingfisher's wing as he
flashes by
Makes me gasp with glad surprise.
But lovelier yet is the clear, calm
blue
Of my baby brother's eyes!

BEDTIME TALE

JUST THE GAME FOR BILLY

THERE were some games that Billy enjoyed playing with Jean, but there were others which he considered as girls' games. Hopscotch, for one.

It may have been that Jean had always beaten him. Of course, Billy didn't really mind losing—it was just that he thought hopscotch was not a game for boys.

So when he came home from school one day and saw Jean playing hopscotch outside her house he hurried indoors before she saw him and asked him to play.

After a little while he switched on the television.

A famous athlete was talking: "... strong thigh muscles help a

THE RECKONING

THE magistrate fixed the plaintiff with an eagle eye. "Tell me," he said, "what happened after the accused gave you the first blow?"

"He then gave me a third blow," replied the defendant.

"You mean he gave you a second blow?"

"No, sir. I gave the second blow."

good deal," he was saying. "I often think that one reason why I have always been a good jumper since I was a lad is due to the fact that I played a lot of hopscotch with my sister. It's certainly a good way of forming strong thighs."

After a little while Billy switched off the set and went out.

Jean was bowling her hoop along, and as she passed Billy he stopped her. "Hallo, Jean," he said. "What about a game of hopscotch?"

"Pooh," said Jean, "I'll soon beat you at that." And she did!

But Billy did not mind. He was thinking of those wonderful muscles he was getting.

SAME BOTH ENDS

The first and last letters of the answers to the clues will, if written in a list, give you the name of something most people take with them on holiday.

FUNNY; where gladiators fought; kind of note in music; girl's name; wanderer; fragrance.

WHAT AM I?

My first is in rabbit, but not in hare,
My second's in sheep and also in bear.
My third is in rat, but not in hog;
My fourth is in vole, but not in frog.
My fifth is in deer and also in goose;
My last is in horse, but not in moose.
My whole is a four-legged carpenter. He
Is found by Canadian waters, you see.

IN COMMON

WHAT have glockenspiels, clavichords, flageolets, and ocarinas in common?

The answers to these puzzles are given in column 5

LAMBS' TALE

SAID two frisky ewe lambs from Lancing:

"In the fields you may see us both prancing.

For there's nothing like tripping
And hopping and skipping,
And leaping and whirling and dancing."

TOUCHY SUBJECT

"Say, Dad," John complained, "I just don't know what Jim does with his money. He hadn't any yesterday, and he hasn't any today. It beats me."

Dad smiled and nodded. "So he's been trying to borrow from you, has he?"

"No, Dad. I've been trying to borrow from him."

IN BRIEF

From eight-year-old James More, of Burghead, Morayshire, comes this example of snappy football reporting:

Up the wing Murphy flew—
Rangers three; Celtic two.

HOME LIFE

It's rather strange
The way folks say
The cuckoo bird
Goes where he may.

He has no home,
So it is said,
To take his bride
When he has wed.

But this, I think,
Is quite absurd.
I know one home
Of this small bird.

He lives with me,
In my wall clock.
"Cuckoo!" he says,
And not: "Tick-tock!"

QUIZ CORNER ANSWERS

1. Snapped.
2. A keyboard instrument, widely used before the piano was invented. The keys operate small wooden rods called jacks with leather or quill projections which pluck the strings.
3. Harvard, named from John Harvard (1607-1638), of Cambridge University, England, its benefactor. The American University is at Cambridge, Massachusetts.
4. The National Health Service.
5. Jawaharlal Nehru.
6. Neptune.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES

- Figure this out. 618
753
294
- Name me. Time
Catch question. Halfway—after that it is running out
- Muddled pastimes. Archery, bowls, baseball, hockey, gliding, fishing, swimming
- Gradual change. Cold, cord, card, carp, harp, harm, warm
- Same both ends. COMIC
ARENA
MINIM
ELSIE
ROVER
AROMA
- What am I? Beaver
In common. They are all musical instruments
- LAST WEEK'S ANSWER
- | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| B | A | N | O | R | D | E | R |
| I | O | R | B | E | R | E | |
| B | A | T | I | D | E | A | S |
| M | E | N | T | O | R | T | |
| A | P | E | M | A | S | | |
| R | P | A | N | E | L | S | |
| S | T | A | R | E | E | K | E |
| O | I | L | W | I | N | Y | |
| N | E | E | D | S | D | U | E |

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